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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SET DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PRODUCERS' CO-OPS;  
CREATE DIRECTORATE FOR LIVESTOCK BREEDING

10 MARCH IS DEADLINE DATE -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 12 Feb 52

The Ministry of Agriculture designated 10 March as the deadline for the creation of new producers' cooperatives.

At present, approximately 16 percent of Hungary's arable land is cultivated by producers' cooperatives. From 1 January to 5 February 1952, 17,000 peasant families joined the producers' cooperatives, 127 new cooperatives were established, and 70 communities became producers' cooperative towns. [In a producers' cooperative town all peasants are members of cooperatives.] In spite of this progress, it was advisable to set 10 March as the last day for the establishment of new cooperatives as creation of producers' cooperatives after that date would interfere with the spring field work.

PRODUCERS' CO-OPS CULTIVATE 1,600,000 CADASTRAL YOKES -- Budapest Nepszava, 8 Feb 52

Approximately 1,600,000 cadastral yokes are cultivated by producers' cooperatives. The majority of the cooperatives has large consolidated lands on which plowing and related field work are accomplished mainly by thousands of tractors of the machine stations. Hungary's industrial progress made it possible for the producers' cooperatives to use approximately 80 kilograms of artificial fertilizer per cadastral yoke.

The party and the government maintain special courses for the leaders and outstanding workers of the cooperatives to acquaint them with the latest agricultural developments. This practice also enables them to follow closely the advanced methods of the Soviet kolkhoz.

The tasks of the producers' cooperatives have considerably increased in 1952; however, without proper planning they cannot succeed. Nationwide discussions are now under way to determine the production schedules. However, grave mistakes are committed by some of the leaders of the cooperatives who

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decline to draw all members of their cooperatives into the discussions. For example, functionaries of the "Liberty" producers' cooperative at Kemecse held secret meetings to draw up the plans. As a result, members were not informed of the tasks, resulting in laxity in work discipline.

The basic principle of adequate planning is the wide publication of the annual plans and mobilization of all members of the cooperatives. Another important task of the cooperatives is the constant battle against the prejudice of certain independent farmers who must be persuaded that the new agricultural production movements are superior to the old system. Reluctance of certain leaders of the cooperatives who fail to realize the importance of new products must also be overcome. For example, the Kisvarda County cooperative neglected the cultivation of koksagyz and several cooperatives in Fejer and Somogy counties ignored cotton growing. These cooperatives must be told that a few years ago there was great opposition in Bekes and Csongrad counties to the cultivation of rice, and now rice is their most profitable produce.

It is of equal importance to raise the number of livestock on the producers' cooperative farms. Now only every other cooperative raises hogs and poultry.

LISTS DIRECTORATE'S DUTIES -- Budapest, Magyar Kozlony, 31 Dec 51

The Minister of Agriculture has issued resolution No 18,114/1951 FM creating a Directorate for Livestock Breeding. The new state organization has the following responsibilities:

1. Constant improvement of the breeding activities of the producers' cooperatives.
2. Registration and supplying of studs.
3. Supervision of stallion stalls and stud, racing horse, and artificial insemination stations.
4. Importation and domestic distribution of breed animals.

Breeding directives, issued by the ministry, will be executed by the local councils.

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